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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

STEEL PRODUCTS OUTPUT INCREASED;
NEW METALLURGICAL METHODS ADVANCED

The Nikopol' Southern Pipe Plant has produced the first hundred tons of seamless pipe for the petroleum industry toward fulfillment of the September plan. Workers at the "Bol'shoy shtifel" Pipe-Rolling Mill have introduced a high-speed method of rolling and have been exceeding the daily plans. In comparison with 1948, production output has increased more than 170 percent.

The cable shop of the Moscow "Serp i molot" Metallurgical Plant produces cable for coal mines. In comparison with 1940, the shop's output has almost doubled.

The Pechel'sk Cable Plant has transferred one million rubles, saved from working capital, to the State Bank and thereby fulfilled its pledge. One of the measures which induced savings was the substitution of low-tin alloys for tin, resulting in annual savings of 200,000 rubles. The plant expects to release an additional 1,500,000 rubles of working capital by 7 November.

The Plant imeni Molotov in Dnepropetrovsk recently completed the all-welded steel framework for a 120-meter-high building under construction in Moscow. The plant has already delivered 5,700 tons of steel structure to the construction area. It is now fulfilling a new order for construction of the steel framework for the Moscow State University building.

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Leningradskaya Pravda, No 203, 3 Sep 49

The Leningrad Rolled-Steel Plant imeni Molotov supplies its products to railroad enterprises, maritime and river transport, mines, construction projects, watch industry, automobile and machine-building industries, and others. In 7 months of 1949, the plant has developed the technology for and prepared for mass production of 16 new types of products.

PLANTS STEP UP MECHANIZATION -- Vechernyaya Moskva, No 209, 2 Sep 49

The Moscow "Stankolit" Plant has made great progress in mechanizing labor-consuming processes. A conveyor for casting parts is being used at maximum capacity. Mechanized stamp grates have been put into operation in the cleaning section and continuous lines have been built for transporting parts. Bottom plates are also being used in the work. These innovations have considerably shortened the production cycle. The plant recently deposited 1,500,000 rubles, released from working capital, into the Dzerzhinskoye Department of the State Bank.

Vechernyaya Moskva, No 212, 6 Sep 49

A group of innovators at the Moscow Hard-Alloys Combine has designed a new crushing machine which facilitates crushing operations and cuts losses of materials. They have also developed a new type of ceramic muffle for electric furnaces. The durability of the new muffle is 20 times that of the older type and its use in the combine will save 500,000 rubles per year.

PIG-IRON PRODUCTION IMPROVED -- Izvestiya, No 212, 8 Sep 49

The Scientific Research Institute of Weights and Instruments and the Odessa Plant imeni Starostin, have developed a new method of producing highly-durable modified pig iron. The process is different from all others because it does not necessitate re-equipping smelting installations, is simple to operate, and is suitable for any plant. The use of the modified pig iron will save the Plant imeni Starostin 731,280 rubles per year.

NEW PRECISION CASTING METHOD FOUND -- Pravda Ukrainy, No 210, 6 Sep 49

The high-frequency metallurgy laboratory of the Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute imeni V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin) has developed a new technology for precision casting in wax molds. Industrial production of cast turbine vanes, drilling tools, etc., has been worked out providing output of cast parts up to 35 kilograms in weight. Previously, the maximum weight of such castings was 3 kilograms.

The laboratory was also the first to develop thin, so-called openwork, steel casting which provides extensive opportunities for the development of very fine and artistic castings.

The laboratory's method of casting with increased precision results in a substantial reduction in the production cycle and enables repeated use of molding materials. Costs are thereby decreased and the demand for production area and complex equipment is lessened.

The laboratory is now working to improve the technology of casting with increased precision in order to make it adaptable to the common foundry shop.

One of the Ural metallurgical plants has created a special shop where the precision casting method has been used for more than a year. The durability of its castings are 25 - 40 percent higher than forgings.

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